ELLI'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειψις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer.

   The words are delivered by way of *elliptis*, *Rom.* iv. 18. *Hamm.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

   On the cylinder inclined, deſcribe an *ellipſis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

   The planets could not poſſibly acquire ſuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in *elliptes* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *adj.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having the form of an
ELLI'PTICK. } ellipſis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and by a radius from the ſun deſcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we muſt find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greateſt diameter going tranſverſely from ſide to ſide. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

ELM. *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.]

1. The name of a tree. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, ſtriped like a bell, having many ſtamina in the center: from the bottom ariſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous or leafy fruit, almoſt heart-ſhaped; in the middle of which is placed a pear-ſhaped ſeed-veſſel, containing one ſeed of the ſame ſhape. The ſpecies are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by ſome called the Britiſh elm; the ſmooth-leaved or witch elm. It is generally believed neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themſelves by ſeeds and ſuckers in ſuch plenty as hardly to be rooted out, where they have had long poſſeſſion; eſpecially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots, which will ſend forth various twigs. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and their ſhade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them. They are alſo proper to plant at a diſtance from a garden, or building, to break the violence of winds; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they ſhould not be planted too near a garden where fruit-trees or other plants are placed, becauſe the roots of the elm run ſuperficially near the top of the ground, and will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nouriſhment. *Miller.*

   The rural ſeat,
   Whoſe lofty *elms* and venerable oaks
   Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
   In early Spring, his airy city builds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.

   Thou art an *elm*, my huſband; I a vine,
   Whoſe weakneſs married to thy ſtronger ſtate,
   Makes me with thy ſtrength to communicate. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELOCU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.

   A travelled doctor of phyſick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Eloquence; flow of language.

   Whoſe taſte, too long forborne, at firſt eſſay
   Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
   The tongue not made for ſpeech to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

   As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, ſo much more to expreſs thoſe thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction.

   The third happineſs of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant, and ſounding words. *Dryden.*

E'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*elogе*, French.] Praiſe; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durſt ſay all I know of the *elogies* received from abroad concerning him, I ſhould offend the modeſty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent perſons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have conſidered this ſubject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To ELO'IGNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance; to remove one far from another. Now diſuſed.

   From worldly cares himſelf he did *eloin*,
   And greatly ſhunned many exerciſe. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 4.

   I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou ſhalt do
   To anger deſtiny, as ſhe doth us;
   How I ſhall ſtay, though ſhe *eloigne* me thus,
   And how poſterity ſhall know it too. *Donne.*

To ELONGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Latin.] To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to ſtretch.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Braſilia, the South point of the compaſs varyeth twelve degrees unto the Weſt; but *elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, it varyeth eaſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* ii. *c.* 2.

ELONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate.*]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.

   To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

   Elongations are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.

   The diſtant points in the celeſtial expanſe appear to the eye in ſo ſmall a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanv. Sceſſ. c.* 11.

5. Departure; removal.

   Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of deſcent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. *c.* 2.

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.

It is neceſſary to treat women as members of the body politick, ſince great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 32.

   What from the dame can Paris hope?
   She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

   The fool whoſe wife *elopes* ſome thrice a quarter,
   For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr. *Pope's Ep. of Horace.*

ELO'PEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her huſband to live with an adulterer, and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The negligent huſband, truſting to the efficacy of this principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

ELOPS. *n. ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned however by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

   Scorpion and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
   Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
   And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 525.

ELOQUE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

   Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of th' ignorant
   More learned than the ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

   Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
   Then I'll commend her volubility,
   And ſay ſhe uttereth piercing *eloquence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

   Fit words attended on his weighty ſenſe,
   And mild perſuaſion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope's Odyſſey*, *b.* viii.

E'LOQUENT. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

   The Lord of hoſts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counſellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Iſ.* iii. 3.

   O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
   What duſt we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [ellep, Saxon.] Other; one beſides: it is applied both to perſons and things.

   To ſtand ſtained with travel, and ſweating with deſire to ſee him; thinking of nothing *elſe*, putting all affairs *elſe* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *elſe* to be done but to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

   Should he or any *elſe* ſearch, he will find evidence of the Divine Wiſdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

   He ſays, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
   He did it when he had nothing *elſe* to do. *Denham.*

ELSE. *adv.* Otherwiſe.

   Dare not, on thy life,
   Touch ought of mine beſide, by lot my due,
   But ſtand aloof, and think profane to view:
   This faulchion, *elſe*, not hitherto withſtood,
   Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

   What ways are there whereby we ſhould be aſſured, but either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *elſe* by ſuch external and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe. *Tillotſon's Serm.*

2. Beſide; except that mentioned.

   Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found,
   And all Elyſium in a ſpot of ground. *Dryden.*

E'LSEWHERE. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where.*]

1. In any other place.

   There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elſewhere*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

   As he proved that Piſon was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; ſo where to find them *elſewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elſewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot ſee. *Davies.*

   Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
   And thou no more with pomp and ſacrifice
   Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elſewhere*. *Paradiſe Reg.*

Although ſeaſoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elſewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in ſome other place.

They which *elſewhere* complain, that diſgrace and injury is offered to the meaneſt miniſter, when the magiſtrate appointeth him what to wear, think the graveſt prelates no competent judges to appoint where it is fit for the miniſter to ſtand. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſ.* 29.

   Let us no more contend, nor blame
   Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

   Beſtow, baſe man, thy idle threats *elſewhere*;
   My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he ſays *elſewhere*, it is no new or ſtrange thing. *Tillotſon*, *Preface.*

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us conſider it. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition.

We ſhall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, ſubjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

ELUCIDA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

Obſcurity is brought over them by the courſe of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]

1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the reſentments of human juſtice, whenever he can preſume himſelf cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt it, will be under no reſtraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

   Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
   Then, hid in ſhades, *eludes* her eager ſwain;
   But feigns a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
   And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

ELU'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more inſiſted on than the happineſs of trials by juries; yet if this bleſſed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we ſhall have little reaſon to boaſt. *Swift.*

ELVES. The plural of *elf*. See ELF.

   Ye ſylphs and ſylphids to your chief give ear;
   Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

ELVELO'CK. *n. ſ.* [from *elves* and *lock.*] Knots in the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* v.

E'LVISH. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*: it had been written more properly *elfiſh*.] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

   Thou *elviſh* markt, abortive, rooting hog!

The ſlave of nature, and the ſon of hell! *Shakeſp. R.* III.

   No muſe hath been ſo bold,
   Or of the latter, or the old,
   Thoſe *elviſh* ſecrets to unfold,
   Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*eluſio*, Latin.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the tranſmutation of metals, detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who have pretended to it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.

   Eluſive of the bridal day, ſhe gives
   Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

ELU'SORY. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuſcade retreats, and *eluſory* tergiverſation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off.

The more oily any ſpirit is, the more pernicious; becauſe it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out.

The preſſure of the air upon the lungs is much leſs than it has been computed by ſome; but ſtill it is ſomething, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muſt produce ſome difference in *elutriating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELYSIAN. *adj.* [*elyſius*, Latin.] Pertaining to Elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midſt of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elyſian* flowers her amber ſtream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

   To have thee with thy lips to ſtop my mouth,
   So ſhould'ſt thou either turn my flying ſoul,
   Or I ſhould breathe it ſo into thy body,
   And then it liv'd in ſweet *Elyſium*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

'EM. A contraction of them.

   For he could coin and counterfeit
   New words with little or no wit;
   And when with haſty noiſe he ſpoke *'em*,
   The ignorant for current took *'em*. *Hudibras.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Latin.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

All dying of the conſumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the ſea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]

1. The act of making lean.

2. The ſtate of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanneſs were from a phthiſis, or from an hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs. *Dict.*

E'MANANT. *adj.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

The firſt act of the divine nature, relating to the world and his adminiſtration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the moſt wiſe counſel and purpoſe of Almighty God terminate in thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

EMANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.

Ariſtotle ſaid, that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iſſues from the ſun *South's Sermons.*

2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an effluence; effluvium.

The experience of thoſe profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the firſt motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf; as in ſyrups, oils, and viſcoſities, which, ſpun, at length retire into their former dimenſions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch harmonious grace;
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the ſoul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will ſee, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

   Each *emanation* of his fires
   That beams on earth, each virtue he inſpires;
   Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;
   Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

EMA'NATIVE. *adj.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another. *Dict.*

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Latin.] To ſet free from ſervitude; to reſtore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from teſtimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only thoſe were called unto the inteſtate ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They ſoon *emancipated* themſelves from that dependance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

EMANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

Obſtinacy in opinions holds the dogmatiſt in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*. *Glanv. Sceſſ. c.* 27.

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Latin.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Latin.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ews, ſuppoſe twenty, one ram will ſerve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emaſculate* but ten, you ſhall, by promiſcuous copulation, hinder the increaſe. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

From wars and from affairs of ſtate abſtain;
Women *emaſculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Dangerous principles not only impoſe upon our underſtandings, but *emaſculate* our ſpirits, and ſpoil our temper. *Collier on Pride.*

EMA'SCULATION. *n. ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]

1. Caſtration.

2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities; unmanly ſoftneſs.

To EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]

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